INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Views of Our Relations with Foreign Powers.

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA RECOMMENDED

Republican Plots for the Presidency and the Spoils.

ANOTHER EXCITING DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE

Threatened Personal Collision Between Mesers. Logan and Kellogg.

THE THIRD UNSUCCESSFUL BALLOT FOR SPEAKER,

Our Special Washington Despatch

rats, that Mr. Douglas last evening obtained an in w with Mr. Buchanen for the purpose of reconcilia the President yesterday, concerning the nomination of a Douglas democrat in place of Mr. Cook Douglas democrats, but influential merchants of the city

Mr. Buchanan, it is said that Mr. Forney will discard him as a leader; and in such an event the republicans will nominate the latter for Clerk. But nobody believes that

the Herald. It is not as long as his first message, but a little longer than the second. It will undoubtedly be the aps, of the dispute in reference to the Sau Juan matte

and Nixon of N. J., and Judkin of Pa., who voted against him on the second ballot. Mr. Olin being absent, total vote down to one hundred and ten. Six more votes were wanting. Five anti-Lecompton democrats, Messrs. Hackin, Hickman, Reynolds, Swartz and Adrain were

Although the democrats refused to allow the resolution of Mr. Hickman, in favor of the plurality rule on the seventh ballot, to pa-s, some of their leaders have pro-The republicans, anti-Lecompton democrats, South Americans, and some of the democrats will, vote for it.

The republicans are boasting that they now have so far perfected their programme that they want only one vote to elect a Speaker, and that had they been able to take a second vote this afternoon they could have triumphed. There is some found-ation for their calculation. Carter, of Brooklyn, went New York, will not go for Sherman, and Horace F. Clark says he will not. Without these, however, it is possible Sherman may reach a majority.

Jere Clemens has just arrived, and will use his influence.

with the South Americans and bring about a coalition with the democrats. It is said twenty-one, and perhaps on the other hand, many democrats are not indisposed to go for Boteler, of Virginia, if it can be shown he can be elected.

Mr. Corwin's strange position in Congress, professing conservatism and at the same time acting with the black republicans, is explained by the fact that a bargain has been made with the republican leaders to put Cor win on the republican ticket for 1800 for Vice President, with Seward for President. Weed and Greeley may check him, but he is working under this expectation. It is broadly hinted, too, that Douglas is secretly for Forney for Clerk, foolishly believing in Forney's electioneering power, and that the influence he will have in the important position of Clerk will be secretly used to promote his (Douglas) elevation to the Presidency. This may account for the course of Hickman. Swartz, Haskin and other anti Lecompton democrats.

preparing to reply to Corwin. They repudiate his views and his assumption to speak for the republican party.

The opposition factions begin to worry each other, and if the democrats keep up the discussion and stand off they

Messrs. Adams, of Paennaylvania, Babcock, of Michigan, and Hoffman, of Maryland, are candidates for Sergeant at Arms. Ira Goodnow, of New York, and and Arthur W. Fietzher, of this city, are the prominent candidates for Doorkeeper. For the print lag there is no counting the number of candidates. Weed and Wendell are doing their utmost to secure it but their partnership is pretty well understood. The re-

in the Capitol to take preliminary steps for the organiza-tion of the Senate committees. A resolution was passed for a sub-committee to be appointed, to report to a subse-quent caucus, to meet on call, to name the democratic

The debate in the Senate on Mr. Mason's Harper's Ferry resolutions is to be continued on Monday, if the House should not organize before. It will probably con-Linue nearly all the week, and will be an able and sharp

and several other Senators, are preparing to speak.

A CARR OF CONNERNOR.

Mr. Cobb has received a letter from Jersey City containing twelve hundred dollars, which the writer mays he defaulted the government out of, and returns the amount to secure him peace of mind. He requests the fact of its

The Commissioner of Patents has appointed Professor fillson, of Columbia College, in this district, as librarian of

wing to a defective fire flue. At one time the entire

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1859.

Mr. KELLOGG repeated, as an issue had been made, he would meet it fairly. He disclaimed having made any

position to Judge Bouglas, even when he was batting for the interests of the democrate in Illinois against the old whige party, it is not to be for a moment credited. At that time the gentleman who makes the charge was in opposition to Mr. Douglas when he was batting the republicans; and at that time, so hostile were they to him that they joined republicansism, abolitionism, Sewardism, and all the issus they could think of, in their opposition. Such a charge, to come from that quarter, to have the honorable name of Fouglas brought in connection with that of Greeley before this House, demanded instant denial and resistation. It was well known to gentlemen opposite that Judge Douglas was the unanimous choice of the whole people of the Northwest, and for that reason this charge was brouget against him, in the hope that they might injure his reputation before the country, and destroy his character in the South. (Some interruption.) I maintain that Judge Douglas is the choice of the Northwestern people, and the fact comes with fresh proofs sen

and the fact corres with fresh proofs sen with the rapidity of electricity along the wires every morning from that part of the country. I stated before, and I distinctly state it again, that Illinois is a democratic state, and that a large majority of that party in the late election triumphantly returned Judge Douglas over the traducers of the constitution in our own state. The charge weathers of the constitution in our own state. The charge weathers of the constitution in our own state. The charge weathers were the constitution in our own state. The charge weathers were the constitution in our own state. The charge weathers were the constitution in our own state. The charge weather weathers were the constitution in the nope, no doubt, that a charge made publicly in this house against the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas would not call up a single friend with maniliness enough to repect that charge as it deserved to be repelled. I tell the gentleman now, after he has refored this morning to bring forth his proofs—I say this to him, that from this time forth I shall never notice it any forther; that I scorn to notice it; and my reason for it is this: I made a charge once in the Legislature of Illinois, and I said I could prove it, and when I was called upon to cos, I did not, like a spaniel, cower.

PROSPECT OF A FIGHT—MELIGIBLEN FINDONSTRATIONS.
The sentence was scarce completed when Mr. Kellegg was seen deliberately to leave his scat and walk over to the scat in front of Mr. Logan. The movement stratected the attention of all in the House, and in an instant there was a general rush from both sides to the spot. Mr. Kellegg put forth his hands as if to catch Mr. Logan, who leaved the strength of the series of the control of the series of the control of the series of the ser

self are not allowed to defend the character of a distinguished democrat, I will only say the delegation of Illinois have not the same rights as delegation from other States. If I am to be hissed, and chapped down, and intimidated, allow me to say in this hall I have as many rights as any one else. (Applause.)

Mr. Bani, (dem.) of N. J.—I will move a resolution that the galleries be cleared. (Cries of "Good, good.")

Mr. FLORENCE, (dem.) of Pa.—Until the example on the floor ceases I am opposed to clearing the galleries. (Cries of "Good" from the galleries, and applause.)

Mr. BURSERT, (dem.) of Ky.—I rake a question of oder. I do not desire to interruot my friend from Illinois, but when the charge is made that the galleries are responsible for the bissing and clapping of bands, I say the example was set them by the republican party on this floor. (Cheers.) I am opposed to it, and think it disgraceful; but I think the responsibly should fall where it belongs. (Cries of "Good.") (The motion was not entertained.)

Mr. FARNEWORTH (rep.), of Ill., did not want this hall converted into a bear garden.

Mr. MAYNARD (S. D.), of Tenn., said there were no means to prevent the applause and hissing until a presiding officer was elected.

Mr. LOGAN resumed his remarks, and eulogized in high terms the character of Mr. Douglas, and pronounced the charge against him faise in every respect.

Mr. McChennard (dem.), of Ill., produced a letter from Mr. Douglas, who branded the charge as false.

Mr. Locan commented on the action of the republican party in Idinois in terms of reprobation. He alluded to the fact that in Chicago a meeting had been held sympathising with John Brown, and no republican raised his voice against the laccompton democrate, arrive them to act with the democratic party, and let past issues be buried in oblivion.

Mr. Clark (A. L. dem.), of N. Y.—Will the gentleman inform me whether he approves the Territorial policy of

bursed in oblivion.

Mr. CLARK (A. L. dem.), of N. Y.—Will the gentleman inform me whether he approves the Territorial policy of the present administration?

Mr. Logan—I repeat, let past issues be buried in oblivion. You know the position taken by Mr. Douglas in Illinois, and you know he was triumphantly elected. That is enough.

Mr. CLARK—Will the democratic nominee for Speaker, if elected, so organize the committees that Kansas shall be admitted without assistant assistant.

For Mr. Hoskin - Messrs. Hickman and Schwartz.
For Mr. Barksdale - Mr. Bocook.
For Mr. Etheridge - Mr. Gilmer.
For Mr. Hickman - Mr. Haskin.
For Mr. McQueen - Mr. Pugh.
Paired (ff - Mr. Olin paired off with Mr. Landrum, both

being sick.

THE PLURALITY RULE.

Mr. HICKMAN (A. L. dem.), of Pa. offered a resolution for the adoption of the plurality rule, which was declared out of order at this time.

Mr. Wisstew moved an adjournment till Monday. Negatived by twenty five majority.

A motion was made to adjourn till to-morrow, and defeated by the same vote.

Mr. HICKMAN again attempted to offer his resolution. At twenty minutes past four the House adjourned.

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Personal Intelligence.

Americans registered at the Banking office of Lansing, Baltiwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Nov. 17 to Nov. 24, 1859:—B. H. Van Anken and hady, W. W. Webb and wife, L. E. Carpenter, R. S. Lyen and wife, B. Gray, Mrs. W. C. Boardman, R. W. Andrews, John W. A. Strickland, John J. Jova, C. H. F. Ahrens, James B. Hixon, Jos. Bluxome, E. H. Darking, J. J. d'Arango and wife, W. Preston (U. S. Minister to Spain), New York; Mrs. Novins, R. H. Hay, B. Gardel, Misses Johnson, Jos. Artoni, Fennsylvania; M. C. Smith, S. D. Warren, Miss Clarke, Miss Hurlbut, Massacousetts; F. B. Smith, M. N. Fales, Maine; John J. Speed, Jr., Michigan; W. Penn Lewis, Maryland; Dr. S. G. White, C. Dubignon, Jr., Georgie; W. A. Neil and wife, Ohio.

Mr. Joshus Finner, who went to Europe last August, has returned to this city, en route to Panama, on matters relating to the proposed new line of steamships from Milford Haven, Great Britain, via the Isthmus of Panama, to Australia, whither he will after wards p occed.

The Richmond (Ky.) Messenger of the 2d inst. says:—The Hororable Green Adams, member elec. from this district to Congress, who proposed reaching this place on last Monday, en route for Washington, was prevented from doing ro by an alarming accident. From a private letter we learn that on Saturday night he went to his law office, in Barbourville, to get some papers which he desired to use, and, in groping for his candle and matches, he stumbled and fell upon one of the front posts of a chair, which had been broken and was sharp pointed. The point penetrated his neck, immediately above the callar bone, and his life, for a considerable tune, was utterly despaired of."

OBITUARY.

The Death of Mayor Wood's Lady. e announcement of the death of Mayor Wood's lady erday, so close upon the exciting scenes of the recent

age at her decease, and had been married some nineteen years. She was a daughter of the late James L. Richard-son, of Auburn, New York, for twenty years a prominent

by the proceedings of the Board of City Canvassers, that the Aldermen have resolved to attend the obsequies. MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

death of the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, United States Dis-trict Attorney for the Southern district of New York. The sad event occurred at twelve o'clock last Thursday night, at the ancient seat of the family, in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. The distinguished gen tleman, ever since the year 1850, had enjoyed very poor health, and during the last six months suffered greatly from severe attacks of neuralgia, which compelled him to As an eminent lawyer and consistent politician, the de-ceased had a national reputation, and was distinguished in private life by his benevolence of heart and symplicity of

having taken a prominent part in the war of Inde-pendence, and others enjoyed positions of honor and trust both under the federal government and in and trust both under the federal government and in Massachusotts, which in those days was justly regarded as the cradle of patriotism and heroes. The seat of the family was at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where the Sedgwicks were among the first in talent and respectability. A grandfather of the deceased was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and also a Judge of the United States Sopreme Court. His father was likewise a lawyer of distinguished ability in his native State, and, what is rarely the case, his son, the subject of this brief notice, not only inherited all the qualities of the parent, but even surpassed him as a pleader at the bar and an author in one of the most intricate branches of the law. The deceased was born in Albany, N. Y., in the year 1811, and was consequently at the time of his doath in the 48th year of his sge. While yet very young, he gave numerous instances of the latent genius that was in him, and went through a thorough classical course of education with marked distinction. Showing an inclination for the har, he was put to study under able professors of law in this city, we believe, and was admitted a member of the honorable profession before he had yet attained his majority.

Shortly after this the young advocate took a part in the

with marked distinction. Showing an inclination for the bar, he was put to study under able professors of law in this city, we believe, and was admitted a member of the honorable profession before he had yet attained his majority.

Shortly after this the young advocate took a part in the political affairs of this city, espousing the democratic faith, and soon attracted so much attention that he was tendered an important position in the American Legation at Parie, at the time when Mr. Edward Livingston represented this country at the Court of the Tulieries. This offer was accepted by Mr. Sedgwick, and on his return to this city he devoted himself entirely to the study and practice of his profession. His fine classical attainments, accomplished eloquence and profound erudition, soon drew upon him the attention of his brethren, and occasioned his rise to a position of the highest eminence. Clients and fame crowded upon him, and the more substantial recognition of his worth, in the way of a constantly increasing revenue, rewarded his forensic abilities. In his leisure hours Mr. Sedgwick employed his time in striving to gain a name as an author, and succeeded so well as to earn for himself, in the opinion of many of our ablest lawyers, a claim to immoriality. His work entitled "Sedgwick on the Measure of Dumages" is well known to the numbers of the legal confraternity here, and is said to be as much quoted as authority on that particular subject in England as in his country. His treatise on "Constitutional and Statutory Law"—a work of great merit—enjoys a reputation scarcely inferior to that which has been accorded to his book on bamages. These works were published while the deceased was, comparatively speaking, a young man, and, therefore, they are the more creditable to his genius. He continued the practice of his profession up to the year 1850, when he was compelled to retire in consequence of ill health, brought on, it is supposed, by his extensive practice and his labors as an author. On the accession of Mr. Bu

graphic despatch from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, this

Perceiving that there are several gentlemen of the bar pre-sent who are nearer the age of Mr. Sedgwick than I am

bad cultivated with the greatest assiculty. Consequently he became one of the most accomplished, one of the most thorough, one of the most elegant classical scholars that our community could beast of. At the same time he pursued, with untiring zeal, the study of his profession, and consequently became one of the most emiment at the bar, and attained the very greatest emimence amongst the scientific students of jurisprudence. As an author, he has not only extended his own reputation, but has elevated the character of his country wherever law is recognized as a science. By his death, a great loss has been sustained by the government, in being deprived of a most valuable officer in this, the most important of our judicial districts; by his brethren of the bar, in having the ties that connected him with them thus suddenly severed; by the community, in having withdrawn from its circles a member alike distinguished by his talents and by his private virtues. He was a true pariot. He was ever ready to employ his pen, his learning and his character to sustain the institutions of the land. On all occasions Mr. Sedgwick stood firmly by the principles of the constitution, and sustained with evenhanded justice the rights of every part and section of this great Union. But, sir, I find that, unexpectedly to myself, I am extending my remarks to a length that may not be entirely appropriate; for when Mr. Sedgwick's character is to be spoken of, anything like a just review of his distinguished course is not to be attempted. A more full preparation should be had in reference to his public and private character than has been possible at this moment. Therefore, leaving that task to a more appropriate occasion, I will simply perform the melanchoy duty which devolves upon me as one of his oldest and most intimate friends. I second the motion that this Court adjourn, and that the announcement of Mr. Sedgwick's death, and the proceedings now taken, be entered upon the records of this Court.

Juage Barns said the Court fully appreciated

Mr. A. OARRY HALL said that since he had come into Court he had been informed of the decease of a valued friend, an able lawyer, a ripe scholar—a man who had left his impress upon the jurisprudence of the age—a de-scendant of one of the most honored families of the land— himself highly valued in social circles, and holding at his himself highly valued in social circles, and holding at his death an important office under the national government. He referred to Theodore Sedgwick, District Attorney of the Southern District of New York. At another time—at a general meeting of the bar, which he supposed would be held—older and more competent members of the profession would speak of the great merits of the lamented deceased. He now moved that out of respect to the memory of Mr. Sedgwick the Court do now adjourn.

Mr. John D. Shikawoon seconded the motion.

The Cours had heard with deep regret the intelligence of the death of Mr. Sedgwick, and in compliance with the motion made by the bar, would order an adjournment, and that the proceedings be entered on the minutes.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Slosson.

This branch also adjourned on motion of Mr. H. G. Deforrest, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Sedgwick.

THE SUPERME COURT.

This Court also adjourned after suitable remarks upon the merits of the late Mr. Sedgwick.

the merits of the late Mr. Sedgwick.

MARINE COURT.
Before Hon. Judge Thompson.
Ex-Recorder Talimadar, in this branch of the Court, arcse and announced the death of United States District Amorney Sedgwick, and after briefly alkeding to the event, moved that, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Court do now adjourn. The motion being seconded by Mr. A. R. Lawrence,
Judge Thompson in a few words referred to the occasion, granted the motion and ordered the clerk to enter the proceedings upon the minutes of the Court.

Sefore Hon. Judge McCarthy.
On motion of Mr. COURDER, which was seconded, this Court was also adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Theodore Sedgwick.

We understand that arrangements are being made for a general meeting of the members of the New York bar.

A very large and respectable meeting of German citizens assembled last night at Humboldt Hall, Forsyth street. After the general expression of sympathy with the serious personal loss which has befallen our worthy Mayor elect, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

street. After the general expression of sympathy with the serious personal loss which has befallen our worthy Mayor elect, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the election of Mr. Fernando Wood we celebrate a most gloriofia triumph of the national oemocrata; the important consequences of which, for the preservation of the Union and constitution, examot be too highly appreciate, and the triumph of the national democrata; the important consequences of which, for the preservation of the Union and constitution, examot be too highly appreciate, and the union and constitution, and the second constitution in the union and constitution, and the second constitution in the second constitution and trenders of the tenders of the democratic and the present of the second constitution in the second constitution and trenchery from the East and North.

Resolved, That the German Democratic Association shall be wards of the city, in order to support with all its power the beginning of the important resform in the democratic party of this State, split up and misled by intriguing and reckless demangoues, and in order to maintain the true position of the German poputation in this great city.

Resolved, That the German democrata of the city of New York have seen with indignation the course of the German States, and that they regard the section.

Resolved, That the German democrata of the city of New York have seen with indignation of the Southern States, and that they regard the section of and the southern states, and that they regard the section of the late municipal election as a peace offering to their justly indignant brethren in the South, and as a protest against the treasonable attempt of the misguided fanatics of this metropolis.

Resolved, That the German citizens of New York did not approve the course of the Tammany Hall leaders, and could never have approved the election of candidates who have shown themselves as traitors to the democratic party before, and who, if put into p

ry.

A great deal of enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting, which was characterized by harmony and good feeling throughout.

Obstuary.

Dr. H. C. Caldwell, U. S. N., died in Lawisburg, Green brier county, Va., on the lat inst., of bronchitis, at the age of twenty-eight years,

other respects also the committee have made good progress. They are to meet again on Monday evening:

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH—JUSTICE AND FRATERITY.

The underrigned, regarding with just abhorrence the crimes of John Brown and his confederates, desire to unite with our fellow citizens of New York and vicinity, in a public and formal denunciation of that and all similar outrages, and to declare our unalterable purpose to stand by the constitution in all its parts, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and we hereby decounce as unpatriotic and untrue, revolutionary and dangerous, the idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the two great sections of our beloved Union. On the contrary, we maintain that the North and South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between them, by parentage, history, religion, language, and geographical position; and that even their different climates, and different forms of industry, add strength to this bond of union, by enabling them to supply each other's wants. And we hereby solemnly pleage ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our votes, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and oppose sectionalism in all its forms. Those of our fellow clizons who share these sentiments with us are requested to join us in a public expression of the same, at such time and place as shall be designated by this committee.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,

M. MORGAN,

HENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES T. SOUTTER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
F. E. MORGAN,
HENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES BROOKS,
HENNY, GRINNELL,
ALMENY GRINNELL,
ALMENY GRINNELL,
NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1869.

The date of the public meeting is not yet fixed precise-ly, but it will be held in the course of a few days—say by

The date of the public meeting is not yet fixed precise ly, but it will be held in the course of a few days—say by

Fire in Wooster Street.

DESTRUCTION OF A PLANOFORTE MANUFACTORY—LOSS
ABOUT \$125,000—UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED WORKMEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Rutgers ... 3,000 Manhattan. ... 3,000 Northwestern ... 3,000 New York Equitable ... 2,500 Total ... \$3,000 New York Equitable ... 2,500 Total ... \$3,000 New York Equitable ... 2,500 Total ... \$3,000 New York Equitable ... 2,500 The workmen have lost all their tools, valued at from \$30 to \$40 each, and in the aggregate worth about \$3,500. Some of them have their tools insured. All the hands will be thrown out of work. There were between 100 and 125 hands employed on the premises.

The building was owned by Henry Bruner. It is totally destroyed. Loss about \$16,000; insured for \$8,500, as follows ... Pacific, \$2,500; Lonex, \$1,500; St. Mark's, \$1,500, and Excelsior, \$5,000.

\$1,500, and Excelsior, \$5,000.

Three brick buildings in the rear of No. 109½ Greene street, occupied as tenements and owned by W. B. Mann, were damaged to the extent of \$1,000; insured in the Knickerbocker Insurance company. The tenants have sustained damage by fire and water to the amount of \$300; no insurance.

A tenement building in the rear of No. 113, occupied by six families, was also damaged to the extent of \$600. It is owned by James Baker, and is fully insured. The families have lost about \$200; no insurance.

How the fire originated is unknown at present, but accounts agree that it started in the basement. The steam boiler was in the yard, and the entire premises were warmed by steam, no stoves being used in the building. CASTALTES.

When the walls of the factory fell part of them was thrown to a considerable distance and fell upon Engine No. 11, which stood in Wooster street, near the corner of Prince, and broke in her deck and also severely injured. Joseph Haistead, a policeman of the Eighth precinct, had his face badly burned while rescuing an old man from the premises adjoining the fire.

It was runoved that several persons were smothered beneath the runs; but up to the time our reporter left no remains or body had been found. It is hoped that the runs to be only 1,9, was sighted, but not seriously, in Houston street, while run

Up to a late bour last night no bodies had been found under the ruins.

RELIEF FOR THE SCYPERES BY THE PIRE OF YESTERDAY.

The disaster which has befailen the workmen of Lighte & Bradbury's factory by the fire of yesterday morning, by which they have lost all their tools and been thrown out of employment, demand immediate action on the part of those who are in the same trade, in order to releve the necessities of the sufferers. For this purpose a meeting will be held by the planoforte makers, at the Social Reform Hall, 381 Grand street, on Sunday morning next, at ten o'clock, to which all are invited.

Merimers Convicted.—John J. Bowen, indicted at New Castle, Del., for the murder of John W. Dewlin, in Dela-ware City, on the 13th of last August, was convicted on the 6th inst., of "murder in the first degree."